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nature to have a place in a book which is mainly historical, and intended to be introductory and elementary." Nevertheless, a critical treatment of England's present trade problems, and of the Chamberlain movement as a whole, by the author would have been of great interest to economists, and one cannot feel that it would have been out of place in this little treatise.

*The Elements of Economics.* By CHARLES JESSE BULLOCK, PH.D. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co., 1905. 8vo, pp. vii+378.

This little text has been prepared, the author informs us, in response to a demand for a somewhat shorter and more elementary work than the *Introduction to the Study of Economics*, published in 1897.

In order to meet this demand, it was necessary to make a substantially new book in which the substance of doctrine and the general groundwork remain the same, but the method of treating most subjects has been more or less radically altered. Less space has been devoted to purely theoretical questions, and more descriptive and illustrative material has been added.

The book has been planned with secondary-school needs in mind, and is intended to be "extensive enough for the longest courses now given in secondary schools," while at the same time it can be adapted to courses of twelve or thirteen weeks by judicious elimination of specified chapters. Those familiar with the author's *Introduction* may be tempted to ask whether the treatment could be made more elementary to advantage, and the present text is perhaps best described as being, not more elementary than the former, but better adapted to secondary-school work. The work has been excellently well done.

*Conciliation et arbitrage.* By C. DE FROMONT DE BOUAILLE. Paris: Victor Lecoffre, 1905. 8vo, pp. 228.

The author undertakes a complete survey of the institutions of conciliation, mediation and arbitration, which have been established in different countries for settling or avoiding conflicts between labor and capital. These conflicts are, he declares, becoming "more and more frequent, and more and more menacing to social order," and naturally those most directly interested in the normal performance of industrial functions, namely employers and laborers, as well as

those responsible for maintenance of public order, in every civilized community have occupied themselves with devising efficient means of assuring industrial peace. Approximately one-half of the book is devoted to an account of what has been done in other countries than France, by way of legislation or through private initiative. A chapter is given to the United States, and another to the British colonies. The second half of the book is occupied with French experience. With reference to the question whether the state ought to interfere to maintain industrial peace, and if so to what extent, the author concludes that, while the state may intervene to maintain order and preserve liberty, and may establish special tribunals to assure execution of agreements, it may not properly go beyond this and impose new conditions of its own initiative, as has been done in certain communities, notably in the Australasian colonies.

*Efficiency and Relief: A Programme of Social Work.* By EDWARD T. DEVINE, PH.D., LL.D. New York: Columbia University Press, 1906. 8vo, pp. viii+45.

This essay is published as the inaugural lecture delivered by the newly appointed Schiff professor of social economy at Columbia University, and undertakes to work out "the field of social economy in the university and of useful social work in the community." The central idea in the author's mind is perhaps indicated in the following sentence:

Social economy finds its particular field in the study of those conditions, activities, and agencies which promote or hinder the making of every individual into an industrially efficient and hence independent human being, and in the relief of those who cannot by their own efforts realize the social standards of the community of which they are a part.

It is, of course, generally conceded today that philanthropy has become a trade, and one which may be taught; it follows, necessarily, that there must be teachers. Yet the scope of interest and activity for those engaged in this trade of social betterment has not yet been clearly defined. The professional philanthropist is, perhaps, the man who takes professionally the social point of view, while the doctor, the lawyer, or the business man may be conceived of as taking an individual point of view—and yet the fact remains that the greatest social amelioration is effected by those who work